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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.  
For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON  
For Vice President, WHEATLEY HARRIS  
of New York.

STATE.  
For Governor, JOHN T. RICH  
of Leelanau County.  
For Lieutenant Governor, J. W. GIBSON  
of Westland County.  
For Treasurer, JOSEPH E. HARRISON  
of Benzie County.  
For Auditor General, STANLEY W. TURNER  
of Benzie County.  
For Attorney General, LEONARD J. DUKES  
of Benzie County.  
For State Land Office, JOHN J. BERRY  
of Benzie County.

For Sup. Public Instruction, H. K. PATTERSON  
of Ingham County.  
For Member Board Education, E. A. WILSON  
of Benzie County.  
To fill vacancies.

For Secretary of State, JOHN W. JOCHIM  
of Benzie County.  
For Justice of the Supreme Court, FRANK A. HARRIS  
of Benzie County.

## WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—For upper and lower Michigan: Generally fair, preceded by showers in the morning; warmer; winds shifting to southwest, increasing in force.

## SICKLES FOR HARRISON.

One of the memorable incidents of the Chicago convention, and one of the most dramatic that ever startled any convention, was the fierce and indignant protest made by Gen. Dan Sickles when in response to the claim that the soldiers would vote for Cleveland, he grabbed his crutch and rising to his feet, pointed menacingly toward the speaker and shrieked: "He will never, never secure the soldier's vote." For a moment there was a painful silence, and, unable to utter another word, the grizzled old hero, every nerve and muscle vibrating with the indignation he could not voice, sat down amid the exultant yells of approbation from his Tammany colleagues.

It was believed that he would curb his diatribe for Cleveland, and following in the footsteps of Cockran, Flower and Sheehan, lend him a passive support. But Sickles meant what he said and he can neither be coaxed nor cajoled into supporting a man for whom he entertains nothing but contempt. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his speech at Washington he extolled the heroism of Harrison who, with him, went to the front to fight shoulder to shoulder with Cleveland's substitute. Nor is it surprising that he has consented to take the stump in favor of Harrison and against Cleveland.

Arrangements are now pending looking to an engagement under which General Sickles will make a tour of New York and the west to tell the old soldiers how bitterly hostile to their interests the great pension vetoer of the democracy is, and to urge them not to be drawn into the net again. He is an intensely earnest speaker and his words are freighted with the magnetism of a man who believes that the greatest calamity that could befall the veterans would be to elect the democratic Joe.

## SILVER PROSPECTS.

"London continues to show," says Henry Clews, "a restricted interest in American securities. The return of our investments from that quarter has come to a pause, but there is no disposition at present to buy them back. The future attitude of European countries towards our securities may be naturally expected to be one of waiting for the result of the silver conference, and also to ascertain the probable drift of our legislation relative to silver coinage. During that interval of some months, London may venture upon some transient speculative operation, but is not likely to be either buyer or seller on permanent account. The fear that the lateness of the planting season might throw the maturing of the crop into the period of frosts has been a large measure removed. The crop is maturing rapidly and well and, taken as a whole, may be considered as having reached a point at which light frosts would benefit rather than injure it. This is a very gratifying assurance to our vast corn belt, and places in a better position the large railroad interests dependent upon this cereal. We look forward to the early awakening in the financial markets of increased interest in the international silver conference. We recently noted certain symptoms of a disposition in high places in Europe to defeat the assembling of the conference. It now begins to appear that, if such a desire has existed, it arose from fears of the conference awakening a storm which the gold standard nations might find it difficult to control or allay. Large interests in England and on the continent are becoming deeply aroused by the question as profoundly affecting commercial enterprise, while India is speaking in tones too earnest to be disregarded. It is likely, therefore, that the discussions of the conference may develop into a severe struggle, in which very radical proposals may be forthcoming. From such authentic incidental information as reaches us, we should not be surprised if the chief silver-producing countries, notably the

United States, be formally asked, as a condition of other nations increasing their coinage, that they shall enforce a large curtailment in their production of silver, while from other quarters may come alternative proposals to establish a new common legal valuation of silver, probably quite 25 per cent below the existing valuation of 150 to 1.

SATURDAY MORNING THE HERALD endorsed the action of the board of police commissioners prohibiting the playing of cards at headquarters and facetiously referred to the wickedness of guardians of the law in playing such seductive games of chance as draw poker. A morning contemporary whose columns "of a Sunday morning" are devoted to moral and non-political topics, assumes to see in the humor of THE HERALD the charge that the policemen are given to gambling, and straightway proceeds to defend them. There isn't much foundation upon which to build a defense of card-playing by anybody, but our contemporary basing its defense presumably on its own familiarity with the ways of the "tiger" and the journeys of the "buck" makes out a very strong case—for a Sunday morning non-political, and moral sheet.

Mrs. STONE discusses the Sunday opening of the world's fair in a broad and catholic spirit. She puts the question in the form of "between two evils choose the least," and makes it plain to the unprejudiced mind that the lesser evil is an open Sunday. It is surprising that extreme Sabatarians should be so blind as to insist on the narrow and un-American policy that would close a world's exhibition while a city's theatres, saloons, bagnios and gambling dens will be permitted to run with open doors. There is no moral or educational profit in such an absurd course. Sense should be permitted to usurp the place now held by nonsense in this regard.

There seems to be considerable feeling among the German democrats over the failure to give a place on the democratic county ticket to one of their countrymen. This feeling is crystallizing into a sentiment that is unmistakably favorable to the republican ticket. Without sacrificing principle the republicans recognized the sterling worth of our German-American citizens by nominating for county treasurer that sturdy and honest fellow of theirs—Jacob Eisenhardt. Mr. Eisenhardt possesses all the qualities that go to make a successful business man and accurate accountant. His election is considered to be a certainty.

"HOMESTEAD" was intended to be a great democratic battle cry this fall. A special committee was sent to "investigate," or in other words, to gather campaign material. When Judge Oates of Alabama, chairman of the committee, said that he was ready to report, what he had to report was found to be so undesirable as "democratic material" it was decided to defer action on it "until after election." Then the judge gave out his report as his individual opinion, and so far as it was being "good campaign material" that Colonel Jones of the St. Louis Republican, says Oates is "no democrat" for giving it out.

It will be a matter for sincere congratulation among the friends of the University of Michigan that the enrollment this year is larger than ever before in its history, the gain being approximately 15 per cent, or a total enrollment of 3,000 students. It was thought that the opening of the new Chicago university would take 300 or 400 students from Ann Arbor, but if it exerted any influence at all it was in the opposite direction.

WHILE there will be no very great number of foreigners at the world's fair dedicatory services, it is a right smart good idea to give the few that will be there an inkling of our military strength. The massing of state and national troops there on that occasion will leave no doubt as to our ability to muster a formidable army in case of emergency.

By the death of Joseph Renan there is a vacancy in the French academy. The rumor that Ellis will ask to be endorsed for the position is not confirmed. His time is too fully occupied steering people's party conventions and dodging democratic demands to show his colors to permit him to press his claims for this distinction.

HILL's speech is still being praised by the democratic papers as a masterly exposition of democratic doctrine. The platform says, "A tariff for revenue only." Hill pleads for "revenue with incidental protection." The platform denounces protection as robbery. Hill thinks the industries should not be sacrificed by free trade.

There haven't been any records broken for two days. The effects monies of the east will think we are a slow country if something doesn't drop before long.

TOM SPENCER, the talented son of the illustrious Charles H. Spurgeon, is in a fair way to succeed to the eminence from which his father was torn by death.

THAT little philanthropic organization, the coal combine, has decided not to raise prices during October. Charley indeed suffers long, and a kind.

REMARKS of the big pork packers have been hit in the short run, as it were, in the recent flurry on Chicago.

## MUST BE KEPT OPEN

Mrs. L. H. Stone Delivers a Powerful Appeal.

## FOR THE SUNDAY OPENING

Of the World's Fair—She Pleads for it in the Interests of Temperance, Religion and Humanity.

Mrs. L. H. Stone of Kalamazoo addressed a large audience at the temple Emanuel last evening and in a clear and concise lecture gave her reasons why the world's fair should, in the interest of humanity, education and temperance be kept open Sunday.

In opening the service the Rev. Miss Tupper read the words of the gospel according to St. Matthew, in which the statement is made that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for Sabbath. She then introduced Mrs. Stone, who spoke as follows:

Mrs. Stone's Address.  
In the interests of education, humanity, morality and religion, I would vote, if I could vote, to open the world's fair on Sunday, and most emphatically in the interests of temperance, it seems to me that every W. C. T. U. woman in the world should vote with me.

But alas! the greater part of poor humanity have been educated or have educated themselves to see things with the beam of their own interests, their own party, and in this matter, above all other things, the beam of their own church. I have seen a long line since a minister wanted a call and pulpit, and in the mean time hired by a Sunday closing interest to go about pleading for public sentiment in its favor came to see me. He had heard of me, he said, as one interested in all good causes, and he called to me about the object of his mission. "But oh," I said, "the good cause here is, in my opinion, just on the opposite side of the one you are sent here to advocate," and I even presented the good man some of my reasons for believing in Sunday opening to every one of whom he agreed. He saw it all, he said. He believed, on the whole, he presumed, much as I did, but the church could never be brought up to that standard; people were not ready for it; they are not ready to take the broad view that you do.

The Sabbath's "Sanctity."  
"And so, my brother, I said, 'you are going about preaching and presenting false arguments to prevent them from unlearning their errors and ever coming up to the standard of true righteousness or rightness on this subject.'"

"I might look at it so," he said, "but, out," I said, "it is not what you say; we must guard the sanctities of the Sabbath, or we should be where the European people and the Germans in our country are today, with their beer gardens and dance houses in fullest blast on Sunday of all the days of the week." "But," he said, "you are talking to the very end of overfilling them, making them run riot and debauchery on Sunday, instead of educating, uplifting them and filling them with wonder and awe at the marvelous displays of science and art that are being closed gates of the fair grounds on that day? Do you realize that all the churches in Chicago could not seat one hundredth part of the people you would force or hope to lead to go to church by closing the gates of the fair grounds on that day? While, it is said, ten miles of saloons if they were stretched along one line would be open to receive them?" And with these same and yet differing opinions we parted, he to proceed on his mission, which was, at bottom, to find some remunerative employment where he could support himself and family while he waited "a call" to a new settlement, while nominally his mission was to persuade men to what he himself did not believe. And yet this man was a good man, half blinded by his interest in the cause which he was trying to win.

Truly, we are many of us like the man of whom Clarence King speaks in a remarkable article in a late number of THE FORUM, on the New Education, with half his brain unborn. We look only on one side of a thing. A woman is renowned in the W. C. T. U. as a speaker, and famed as a public speaker, made a very eloquent speech not long since, on a platform, in favor of closing the fair on Sunday. Soon after another, equally renowned, made one on the opposite side, taking into consideration what was the consequence of closing in filling the saloons, and all places of vicious entertainment, if the fair grounds were closed. When this speaker sat down the former whispered to her, "I believe as you do, but I wouldn't do for me to say it." Shall we yet, all the same, what are we doing? In the interests of what we believe? In the interests of the largest and truest education, I believe that the world's fair should be opened on Sunday.

A Grand University.  
There was never in the world's history opened such an institution for the education of the people of the whole world as will be opened in this Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1903. It will be a temporary world's university, equipped by all the world for the use and instruction of all the world. All are teachers and all are learners. This is the modern Pentecost, calling to us, as in the days of old, the Apostles, Balaam, Parthians and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Mesopotamia and a hundred nationalities unborn in the days of the Apostles, to witness, no less than on that day of Pentecost, if not in the same way, yet all the same, what are we doing? In the interests of what we believe? In the interests of the largest and truest education, I believe that the world's fair should be opened on Sunday.

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Sunday instituted in its place? Few, comparatively, seem ever to have looked into this subject, and there could not be a better time, I am sure, to look into it than the present, in view of these questionings concerning the opening or closing of the fair grounds on this day.

## Origin of the Sabbath.

Now even the Jewish Sabbath was of pagan origin. It was borrowed by Moses from Egypt, where it had been observed for thousands of years before the fourth commandment made its observance obligatory upon the Jews. There is no mention of the Sabbath in the bible by any of the patriarchs before Moses, who carried it away from Egypt, with much else that he had learned there, for Egypt was a university at which the whole world was educated. Moses saw in it an institution that could conduce to the civilization of the barbarous people whom he led out thence, and he adopted it.

And where did the Egyptians or the Chinese, before the Egyptians got it, and why did they observe it?

The Sabbath was doubtless the natural outcome of the superstitious belief that the seven planets which were early known, were Gods, moving upon the sphere of the stars and running the fate of men.

The seven days of the week were associated with the seven planets, in which were included the sun and the moon, supposed then to be planets, and the days of the week and the twenty-four hours of the day were consecrated to the worship of these planetary gods, in the order of their supposed distance from the earth. Saturn was the "dies infestus" of the Egyptians. It was counted as unlucky to do any work on that day. So if a Jewish Pharisee, as the Sabbath was kept, it was a great and prosperous nation in their own land, in strict conformity to the law of the Jewish Sabbath, was hoing his field when the sun went down on Friday night, he left his hoe standing in the ground where he had struck it on the going down of the sun, and he was a pagan, such superstitions and really pagan observances, borrowed by the Jews from the Egyptians, that Jesus rebuked by saying, when He was Himself reminded that His disciples had broken the Sabbath by plucking and eating the ears of corn, that they were passing through a field, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath."

Now it was instituted.  
The God, whom Moses had somehow learned to worship, encouraged and commanded the continuance of the Sabbath, giving as a reason for so doing the following command: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, and giving as his reasons, 'For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and the Lord rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it.'—Ex. xii, 11."

And why did he hallow it? It was a thousand years before the Lord said, "these may rest." He says the reason for the observance of the Sabbath is changed from making it a mere memorial of God's rest, to the rest of man. This is the first great lesson of humanitarianism in the old testament. Since the Lord said, "these may rest," and giving as his reasons, "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is; and the Lord rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it."—Ex. xii, 11."

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a proclamation against Sunday work and Sunday sports.  
After the introduction of Christianity into England some of the English kings, Athelstan, Edgar and Canute forbade Sunday trading, and Sunday began at 3 o'clock Saturday and ended with the dawn on Monday.

In 1301 the Abbot Beatus of Play, sent credit for his saintly virtues, maintained the duty of observing Sunday most strictly and put before the church in documentary evidence a letter received from Christ himself, as was averred delivered to him on the altar of St. Simeon, at Colchester. By this letter all kinds of work were forbidden from 3 o'clock Saturday, till Monday morning.

This was an age of miracles and stories were rife of miraculous penalties visited on those who paid no heed to this prohibition. One was a woman who was struck dead for the little work were forbidden from 3 o'clock Saturday, till Monday morning. Another woman who had put some paste into an oven, when she thought it was baked, found it paste, still. A man who had made a cake during the forbidden hours, found blood oozing from it when he began to eat it. An unfortunate Jew, who fell on the Sabbath into a place from which it was difficult to extricate him, who had scruples about allowing himself to be extricated, while the great Duke of Gloucester, under whose domain he lived, also had scruples about leaving him out on Sunday, was found dead when he came to his assistance on Monday.

These were the kind of enforcements and arguments by which a strict observance of the Sunday was effected in the fourteenth century in England.

Coming down to the time of the reformation, the teaching of the Reformers, was as definitely opposed as it could be to this strict observance of Sunday.

On this point Luther said, "If anywhere anyone sets up the observance of Sunday, on a Jewish foundation, I order you to work on it, to ride on it, to dance on it, to do anything which shall remove the encroachments on Christian liberty," and in the Augsburg confession the Protestants say, "Those who judge that in place of the Sabbath the Lord's Day was instituted, let that day be necessarily observed, do greatly err."

Scripture abrogated the Sabbath and teaches that the Mosaic ceremonies may be omitted now that the gospel is revealed.

Archbishop Cranmer speaks of "Sundays and other holy days" as mere appointments by the magistrates.

To the English puritans, more than to the Scotch reformers, we owe the rigid forms of Sabatarianism, and the New England puritan Sunday, says a great writer, was a compromise made in its Sunday code than the laws concerning the Scotch Sunday.

In the twenty-eighth article of the code, drawn up for New Haven, Conn., in 1656, we find the following article: "Whosoever shall profane the Lord's Day, or any part of it, by work or sport, shall be punished by fine or corporally. But if the court, by clear evidence, find that the sin was proudly, presumptuously or with high hand committed against the command and authority of the blessed God, such persons shall be punished as offenders against the Lord shall be put to death."

Think of the influence of assuming such to be the command of the Lord—think of all the terror and suffering visited upon the young by such an assumption.

Such is, in brief, some of the steps of the history of modern Sabatarianism. All this history people can read and learn for themselves, yet nothing is more astonishing than the ignorance of people, otherwise intelligent, on this subject, and good and sincere men by the thousands and tens of thousands think they are doing God's service in opposing the opening of the fair on Sunday, petitioning congress to close it, while they will be really sending thousands and tens of thousands to degrade their manhood and blaspheme God in beer and whisky saloons open to receive them. For once the church and the saloon are marshaled under one banner and working to one end in trying both to close the fair on Sunday.

## DR. KENNA'S SERMON.

The Eloquent Roman Doctor Makes a Strong Plea for Godliness.

The Very Rev. Dr. Kenna, O. S. A., of Rome, Italy, who is in this city as the guest of Bishop Richter, preached in St. Andrew's cathedral yesterday morning. The collection toward the fund for the erection of the basilica of St. Patrick's, the Irish church in Rome, which every diocese in this country was expected to respond to, has been taken in this diocese previous to Dr. Kenna's arrival. Dr. Kenna took for his text the words, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and all thy mind and all thy soul." He said it would seem superfluous to inculcate this principle upon the minds of rational beings, it being so natural that we should love and serve our Maker and our Redeemer with all the energy of our being. Nevertheless it is necessary to insist upon this principle, as there is such a vast proportion of Christians who violate and neglect it. Dr. Kenna spoke of the different religions for suppression over the human race in opposition to God, the idol of wealth, the ambition of power, the indulgence of sensuality, and went on to show by comparison the inferiority and base character of these so-called deities compared with the true love of God. After referring to the many titles upon which God's claim to our love is founded, he closed his sermon with an eloquent exhortation for more righteous living on the part of Christians.

## W. C. T. U. County Convention.

The Kent county W. C. T. U. will hold its fifteenth annual convention in the United Brethren church, at the corner Buchanan street and Stuart avenue, in the south part of the city, beginning Wednesday afternoon. The meeting will continue until Friday noon, with daily and evening sessions. Devotional exercises, music, recitations, reports and addresses will comprise the program. District President Mrs. A. S. Benjamin of Portland, Iowa county, will be in attendance. The election of officers will be held Friday morning.

## Made no Arrests.

The police were called, yesterday morning, to a report that a disturbance was taking place there. When it arrived all was quiet and no arrests were made. It was learned that the landlady had been attempting to argue board money out of delinquent boarders, which unusual proceeding culminated in a war of words.

## Detailed on Cholera Duty.

Midshipman Clark D. Stearns, a former resident of this city, but now in the United States naval service, was one of the officers who were assigned to quarantine duty at Camp Law, N. Y., where immigrants from cholera infected ships were held. He was detailed on Cholera Duty.

## SHE IS A VETERAN

Mrs. M. Adele Hazlett Has Taught Republicanism

## FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

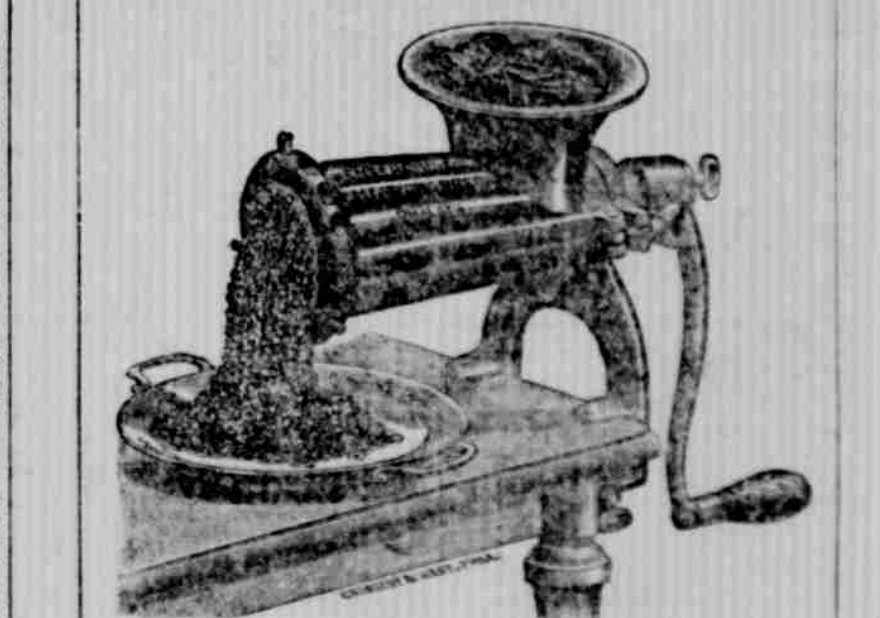
This is the Sixth Presidential Campaign in Which She Has Participated. Her Political Views.

It might not exactly be gallant to speak of Mrs. M. Adele Hazlett as a political veteran; but there is hardly a republican speaker in Michigan who has rendered longer or more efficient service to the party than she. "This is the sixth presidential campaign in which I have been a speaker," she said to a reporter for THE HERALD last night. "My first speech was made twenty years ago during Grant's second campaign. Since then I have spoken during every presidential and every state campaign. I find a very different sentiment existing now in regard to woman's participation in politics from that I found then. When I began speaking to my audience, I look at me as though I were the leading freak in the side show. It used to take about twenty minutes to get them at all interested in the subject. Women regarded the matter with a much different air; and I thought a woman ought to have something better to do than to make political speeches. Now, in almost every place I speak the committee comes to me and says, 'There are several women in the city who are intensely interested in politics and we have invited them to occupy seats on the platform.' Last week when I spoke at Kalamazoo I delivered my address under the auspices of the Women's Republican club. I was introduced to the audience by a woman, and women managed the whole thing. That is the first time in my career that I have had such an experience and it was very pleasant to me."

Everywhere I go now I find women organizing themselves into campaign clubs and taking an active interest in politics. Persons sometimes ask me if I think woman's participation in politics is exerting a purifying and beneficial influence. I generally ask them if her participation can make politics any worse. If there is no change for the worse there must ultimately be a change for the better. I don't know how much longer I shall continue on the platform. It seems to me I have served long enough to deserve a rest. My hair has turned gray within the last two years. I shall continue through this campaign, however. I have an engagement for every night during October. I have the first week in January for which no arrangements have yet been made. Saturday night I speak at Farmville and tomorrow night I shall speak at Coopersville. I am satisfied with the campaign thus far, and think the prospects for republican success in the state this fall are excellent. While it is true that Judge Morse is a soldier and will in consequence appeal to the veterans, yet it must not be forgotten that President Harrison is one of the old boys, and that in every county and district they will be found on the republican ticket. This will tend to neutralize the power of Judge Morse to draw upon the soldiers' vote. I truly think this is a republican year."

There's a Destiny That Shapes  
Our Ends Rough,  
How Them As We Will.

There's a Meat Chopper that Cuts our meat  
fine, no matter in what shape it is found. The  
one referred to is that manufactured by the  
Enterprise Manufacturing Co., and are the



only kind on the market worthy of mention. They are coated with pure tin, and thus are rendered impervious to rust or discoloration. They are unaffected by acids, are very easily cleaned and very desirable in every way. The choppers are simple, easily taken apart and will last a lifetime with moderate care. The process of cutting is as follows: The meat is fed into the hopper and carried forward by the screw until it reaches the drilled plate, the pressure of the screw forcing it into each of the small holes in the plate, at which it is chopped off by the revolving knife, which makes four cuts for each hole with every revolution of the crank, the small pieces thus cut being forced out by the next pieces so cut. The simplicity of this ingenious machine makes it particularly desirable for family use.

FOSTER-STEVENS  
& CO. MONROE ST.